

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ON**

**BARTON MANOR, 7 BARTON VILLAGE ROAD,**

**BARTON, OXFORD, OXFORDSHIRE**

**NGR SP 5507 0783**

*On behalf of*

*Victor Brown*

**SEPTEMBER 2013**

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## **SUMMARY**

*This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land at 7 Barton Village Road, Barton, Oxford (NGR SP 5507 0783). An Iron Age settlement has been detected some 300m to the east of the site, while Roman and early medieval material turn up sporadically across the Barton area. There is insufficient data to positively predict that archaeology of this date will be recovered on the proposal site. Barton is known from documentary sources to be the location of a medieval hamlet, and the proposal site lies within the probable area of the hamlet, as can be indicated by later maps from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval settlement developed into a post-medieval settlement, and from old photographs of the site either from the very late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century it is possible to suggest that the site contained two cottages of a probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date, for which the plan is unknown, and a further structure which contains an arch possibly of the later 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. These structures survived until the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century when they were partially demolished. The front wall of these structures survives and has been included erroneously as part of a historic boundary wall of Barton Manor (this listing and any assertions about it cannot be maintained). The site has been left as garden since that time, some of which is now overgrown.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

Victor Brown has commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed dwellings at 7 Barton Village Road, Oxford (NGR SP 5507 0783). The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

### **1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies**

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

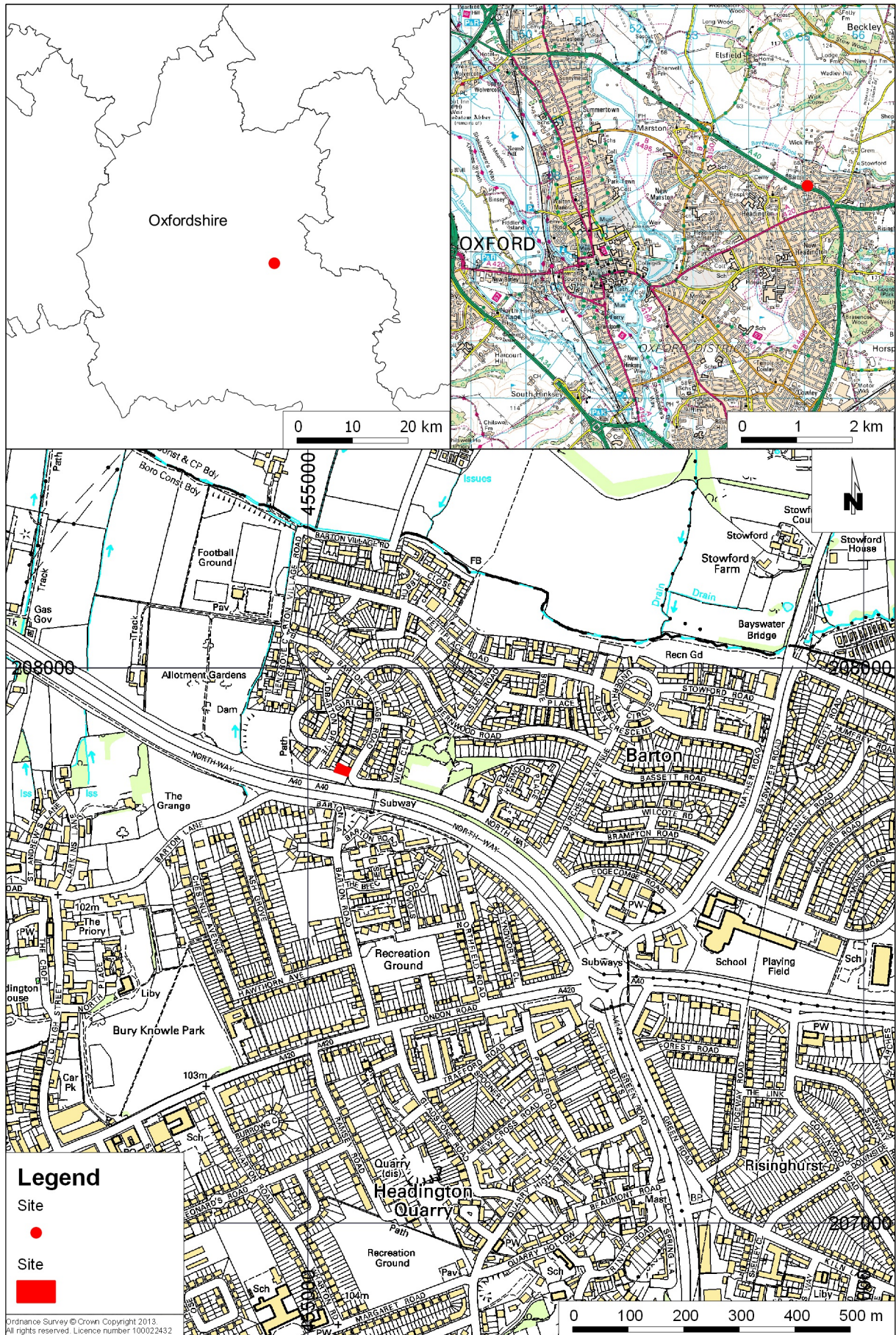


Figure 1: Site location

### 1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

### 1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives

- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon
- The Oxfordshire Local History Centre

The National Monuments Record, Swindon and Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 500 metres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of NGR SP 5507 0783, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record belongs to shire County Council (Figures 1).

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location (Figure 1)**

The site is located in Barton, Oxford, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 5507 0783). Historically Barton developed as a hamlet and sub-manor of the significant manor of Headington, and also as part of the historic parish of Headington. At the time of the Domesday Book Barton was located in the double Hundred of Headington (Morris 1978, 1.2). The area was later located in Bullingdon Hundred, but Headington was later known as Bullingdon and Soteslawe as it is recorded from 1182 to 1204. Shotteslawe is recorded as a site on the boundary of Chesterton and Ambroseden in 1166, and Bullingdon Green was



located on the boundary of Cowley and Horsepath. In more recent times it moved into the City of Oxford, the council for which it comes under the authority of now.

## **2.2 Description (Figure 1)**

The site is bordered on the east by Barton Village Road, to the south there is a footpath, which runs along the side of the A40 dual carriageway, which forms part of Oxford's northern bypass. Residential buildings in Aldebarton Drive lie to the west, while the remains of the territory attached to 7 Barton Village Road lies to the north, on which the listed building lies.

## **2.3 Geology and Topography**

Topographically the site is located on the northern slopes of Headington Hill at an Ordnance Datum of between 94m and 96m. The hill-slope runs down to the Bayswater Brook.

The underlying geology is believed to be part of the Beckley Sand Member, a sandstone band of sedimentary rock formed 154 to 159 million years ago in the Jurassic period ([mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)). The site is predicted to be close to the interface with an underlying deposit of the Temple Cowley Member a series of interbedded sandstone and siltstone deposits also considered to be laid down 154 to 159 million years ago in the Jurassic period.

## **3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)**

The proposal is for the development of the site with the construction of new dwellings under planning application 13/00097/FUL for the erection of 1 x 2 bed and 2 x 1 bed flats with parking, cycle and bin-store. There is a further listed building application 13/00069/LBD for the demolition of stone boundary wall to the west of No.7 fronting onto Barton Village Road.

## **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 5)**

### **4.1 The Historical Development of Barton**

No reference is made of Barton in the Domesday Book of 1086 and one has to assume that any activity recorded at this time is either under Headington or Stowford (Morris 1978, 1.2, 10). The manor of Headington was held by the king and accounted for 10 hides. This manor had 20 villagers, 24 smallholders along with 2 mills, and 5 fisheries. The number of fisheries is perhaps indicative of a larger Headington territory extending to the River Cherwell, Peasmore Brook and the Bayswater Brook and thus incorporating Barton. Later textual data suggests that Barton formed part of the manor of Headington (Gilbert 2009, 8). The manor of Stowford, which presumably lay north of the Bayswater Brook, formed part of a dispersed manor with Shotover, Woodstock, Cornbury, and Wychwood, that had a combined hidage

of 4 ½ hides, but more significantly they contained woodland 9 leagues in length.

The name Headington refers to the hill on which both Headington and Barton are located. The name *Hedenandun* is first recorded in the cartulary of Saint Frideswide in 1004 (Gelling 1953, 30). The later part of the name is *dūn*, a hill, while the first part of the name is associated with the unattested name *\*Hedena*, considered to be related to the name *Heoden*. The manor of Headington operated as the caput or head of a royal manor, which in the early 11<sup>th</sup> century was bestowed on the minster of Saint Frideswide.

Tradition has it that a manor belonging to Ethelred existed at Court Close adjoining Manor Farm in Headington (VCH 1957, 157-68), to the south of the site. The royal residence at Headington is considered to have fallen out of favour as a royal residence in the reign of Henry I who preferred the royal hunting lodge at Woodstock.

The canons of Saint Frideswide were granted confirmation of the church of Saint Andrew at Headington in 1122 (VCH 1957, 116-22, 157-68, 214-21). The church at Headington is known to have formed part of a peculiar jurisdiction in 1222, to which the chapels of Elsfield, Marston and Binsey were also attached. It is possible that this peculiar developed from the traditions of an Anglo-Saxon royal church and that Headington originated as a royal church within the wider *parochiae* of St Frideswide. There is increasing evidence that many if not all early parochial systems contained a minster church (St Frideswide, Oxford) and a lay lord's church (the King's church at Headington).

Barton is first referred to in this larger estate as a settlement in 1246 when it is referred to as Old Barton; while in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* for 1279 the number of peasant households is referred to as 11 (VCH 1957, 157-68). In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century the settlement of Barton is believed to be frequented by masons and quarrymen. William Orchard, a master mason responsible for work at Magdalen and Eton, is known to have lived at Barton in a *lyttel house* with an orchard called *the Pale* and 3 acres of land. The term Pale may refer to an earthwork or boundary bank, and in some cases has been used to denote a fence defining what is considered to be royal or ethnic boundaries. No reference is made to Barton Manor in the historical account of Headington in the Victoria County History.

A brief history of Barton Manor ([www.headington.org.uk/history/listed-buildings/bartonmanor.htm](http://www.headington.org.uk/history/listed-buildings/bartonmanor.htm)) records that John Boyce lived at the house from 1673 to 1755, who was mayor of Oxford 1722/3, 1727/8, and 1739/40. Sarah his wife sold the property in 1759. In 1850 the property was owned by Mr Herbert and was leased to William Reynolds a wood-engraver, whose wife Martha Henrietta had inherited a number of cottages in Barton hamlet. The site was owned in 1871 by James Hedges, a master butcher, whose wife was Emma. In 1876 James remarried, after the death of his first wife, to Annie Pether. The site was left to a nephew Mr Peter of Stowford, and then subsequently to Iris Munro who died in 1946.

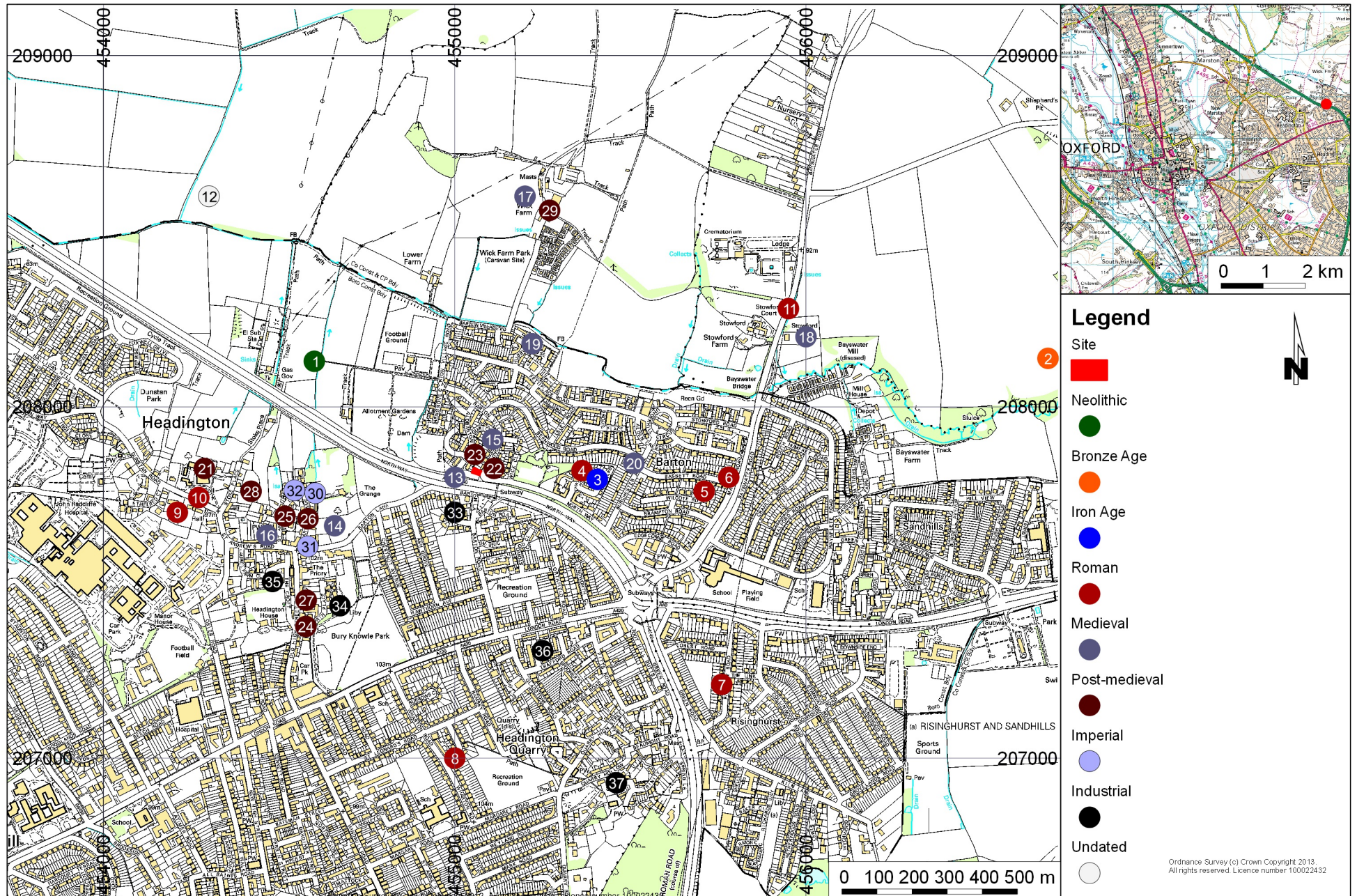


Figure 2: Historic Environment Record Sites

Graham H Pollard, the subsequent owner, sold the site to the Hall Brewery. Prior to renumbering in the 1950s the house had gone under the number 9 Barton Village Road.

## 4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figure 2)

A 250km search was carried out centred on 7 Barton Village Road.

A Neolithic polished axe was recovered from between Headington and Barton in 1865 (**JMHS 1**; PRN 3627-MOX9954, UID 338377: SP 5460 0813, Fig. 2). This site and a number of subsequent sites identified in this Desk-Based Assessment are identified as being at Headington, this is in these cases a reference to the older part of Headington Village, which means that the site lies some 500m to the southwest of the proposal site. Their inclusion is primarily because they fall inside or just outside the search area, but they have little impact on the archaeology of the proposal site. Investigation took place of a proposed development of the A40 (the Headington Roundabout bypass) called in the HER as LINEAR A40 (SP 5794 0731), which identified Bronze Age cremations near Bayswater Brook (**JMHS 2**; PRN 26073).

An Iron Age settlement with a ditched enclosure, pit clusters, ritual pits and a substantial gate was identified at Bernwood First School site (**JMHS 3**; PRN 16972-MOX12794: SP 55394 07798), some 300m to the east of the proposal site. A Roman period inhumation was also identified at this site (**JMHS 4**; PRN EOX1708: SP 55394 07799). The Iron Age settlement has banks and ditches of hill-fort proportions (JMHS 2002, 2005; Gilbert 2009). Various names in the area may refer to this hill-fort though many of them seem to have no verified antiquity at present. Modern Ordnance Survey maps record the name Bury Knowle Park, the name Bury Knowle, referring to a rounded hill with a fortification is a common name associated with hill-forts. In this case it could refer to the later medieval manor site (see palace below). The name of Burchester Avenue is also of interest as an initial tentative interpretation is that it contains the forms burh, fortification, and ceaster, a fortification. No early forms of this name have yet been recognised. The forms of Barton are also of interest, initially *Berton* in 1246 it has been associated with *beretūn*, barley farmstead (Gelling 1953, 31). This interpretation does not explain the reason the names *Aldebarton* also in 1246 or *Oldebarton* in 1278-9 developed. Here Gelling suggests that the use of the term (*e)ald*, old, is perhaps referring to something disused, of which a hill-fort would be the logical site. It is possible that Barton is a corruption and that the original form was burh-tūn, farmstead by the fortification. In this context the prefix old would make perfect sense. The name Toot Hill Butts is the name of a road to the south of Headington Roundabout, which is a further name indicative of an old earthwork on the hill. Toot is derived from an Old English word with an etymology of look out and the name Toot on its own is often used as a reference to a hill-fort.

The main Alchester to Dorchester Roman road has been identified as running through Barton most notably in excavations at Bayards School (Pine 2004; TVAS 2009). Roman activity has been identified to the northeast (**JMHS 5**;

PRN 3665). The area around the Bayswater Brook has been noted generally as a location where scattered Roman settlement occurs. A number of Roman sites on the edge of the search area have been noted on the NMR. These include 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century cremations, and 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century inhumations in an area where Iron Age pottery was recovered (**JMHS 6**; UID 338176: SP 5578 0780), Roman coins (**JMHS 7**; UID 338185: SP 5576 0721), a Roman urn of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD along with a whetstone and iron implements (**JMHS 8**; UID 338216: SP 55 07), Roman pottery (**JMHS 9**; UID 338380: SP 5421 0770), and a possible Roman kiln site at the Rookery (**JMHS 10**; UID 1005375: SP 54271 07770). Research on LINEAR A40 (SP 5794 0731) contained two Roman settlements one at Bayswater Road (**JMHS 11**; PRN 26072), and also to the west of Forest Hill (PRN 26074).

Undated linear cropmarks have been identified towards Elsfield on the boundary of the search area (**JMHS 12**; UID 1073539: SP 543 086).

An early medieval inhumation, along with a Grubenhaus, and pottery were uncovered in Barton in 1931 (**JMHS 13**; PRN 3802-MOX5430, UID 338209: SP 550 078 / 550 079). The remains of an early medieval royal palace is reputedly located at Headington (**JMHS 14**; PRN 26212-MOX23627: SP 5465 0765; UID 338381: SP 5418 0775), but the exact location of the site is disputed and the national grid referencing for the site is different.

A medieval village is known to have existed at Headington, and one would expect a medieval hamlet to have existed at Barton, which covers the proposal site. The chief building in the Headington area of a medieval date is St Andrew's church (**JMHS 16**; UID 1575891: SP 54465 07635); the surviving structure of which is of a 12<sup>th</sup> century date. Other deserted medieval settlements are known in the area at Wick (**JMHS 17**; UID 338210: SP 552 086), and at Stowford (**JMHS 18**; UID 338211: SP 560 082). Medieval ridge and furrow has been detected at Barton First School (**JMHS 19**; PRN 16981-MOX12803: SP 55220 08180). The ridge and furrow was predominantly of a 13<sup>th</sup> century date, but an earlier furrow was located that was dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Limited occupation activity of a medieval to post-medieval date was located on land adjacent to 43 Burchester Avenue (**JMHS 20**; PRN 26468-MOX23907: SP 5551 0784).

The Rookery, which lies on the edge of the area, is a house of the 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 21**; UID 338379: SP 54279 07805). No. 7 Barton Village Road is the location of Barton Manor, which is a 17<sup>th</sup> century structure with an 18<sup>th</sup> century re-fronting, and is a grade II listed building (**JMHS 22**; PRN 26889-MOX15312: SP 55080 07825). The garden walls of 7 Barton Village Road are 18<sup>th</sup> century are also grade II listed (**JMHS 23**; PRN 26890-MOX15313: SP 55073 07837). Nos. 1 and 2 North Place in Headington are structures that date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century a grade II listed building (**JMHS 24**; PRN 27187-MOX15099: SP 54576 07375). Nos. 1 and 2 Larkins Lane at Headington are of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century in date and are grade II listed buildings (**JMHS 25**; PRN 27111-MOX15359: SP 54572 07693). A wall at Mathers Farm is dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century is a grade II listed structure (**JMHS 26**; PRN 26888-MOX15467: SP 54582 07670). No. 69 on the Old High Street

is a 17<sup>th</sup> century building with later 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations, which is a grade II listed building (**JMHS 27**; PRN 27194-MOX15552: SP 54577 07450). On the edge of the area is Stoke a house incorporating 17<sup>th</sup> century remains (JMHS 28; UID 338378: SP 5442 0776). There is also a well or bath house attributed a 17<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 29**; UID 338218: SP 5527 0856).

No. 3 Larkins Lane in Headington is an 18<sup>th</sup> century structure a grade II listed building (**JMHS 30**; PRN 27112-MOX15209: SP 54575 07707). The barn of Mathers Farm in Barton Lane is an 18<sup>th</sup> century structure a grade II (**JMHS 31**; PRN 26887-MOX15311: SP 54609 07619). The walls and gate piers of the Grange are 18<sup>th</sup> century structures with a grade II listing (**JMHS 32**; PRN 27113-MOX15612: SP 54583 07735).

A tollhouse was constructed at Barton Village (**JMHS 33**; PRN 10225-MOX10044: SP 550 077). Bury Knowle in North Place is a grade II 19<sup>th</sup> century listed building (**JMHS 34**; PRN 27188-MOX15372: SP 54673 07434). Other 19<sup>th</sup> century structures or former structures of note in Headington include the former Baptist chapel known as the Croft of 1835 (**JMHS 35**; UID 1500600: SP 54481 07503), Headington Union Workhouse of 1836-7 (**JMHS 36**; UID 1433980: SP 55250 07306), and the Headington Church of England school of 1864 by J Brooks (**JMHS 37**; UID 1195035: SP 5546 0693).

### 4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 3-10)



Figure 3 Jefferies' Map of 1767

The settlement of Barton is not included on Agas' map of 1578, Loggan's map of 1675, Taylor's map of 1750, or Hoggard's map of 1850 (Gilbert 2009,

8-12), though it has to have existed due to the medieval references. Later maps show the village of Barton located along Barton Village Road, which include Harrison's map of 1787 and Cary's map of 1805.



Figure 4 Davis' Map of 1797



Figure 5 Headington Inclosure Map of 1805

The subsequent maps of Barton viewed indicate that there was a hamlet of Barton, which is shown in various forms of accuracy on the maps of the 18<sup>th</sup>

century. Jefferies Map of 1767 (Fig. 3, OHC CP/103/M/1) shows a series of buildings forming the hamlet of Barton, which conforms in shape to some extent with the later Inclosure Map (see below).

Davis' map of 1797 (Fig. 4, OHC CHXX/2) shows 10 buildings located at Barton, but the curve of the Barton Village Road is not so pronounced on this map. The maps of the 18<sup>th</sup> century are probably attempting to show Barton symbolically as a linear street with a series of buildings, they do not provide positive information that the plot had a building on at that time but it is almost certainly the case that it did, as noted from later detailed maps early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The earliest 19<sup>th</sup> century map of Barton is the Headington Inclosure Map of 1805 (Fig. 5, OHC PAR126/16/H/2). This map shows 16 buildings along the Barton Village Road to the north of the road junction from Headington Quarry, with two other buildings at the north end of the village. The early 19<sup>th</sup> century date of the map implies that buildings in Barton fronting the road could be of a very early 19<sup>th</sup> century date or earlier in the 18<sup>th</sup> or even 17<sup>th</sup> century. Significantly these maps show a group of buildings running across the proposal site and fronting onto the Barton Village Road.



Figure 6 Bryant's Map of 1824

Bryant's Map of 1824 (Fig. 6, OHC P345/M/1) shows 14 buildings with a row of structures fronting onto Barton Village Road with buildings to the rear.

The first series Ordnance Survey map at 1: 2,500 scale of 1880 (Fig. 7) shows buildings fronting onto the road with buildings to the rear.



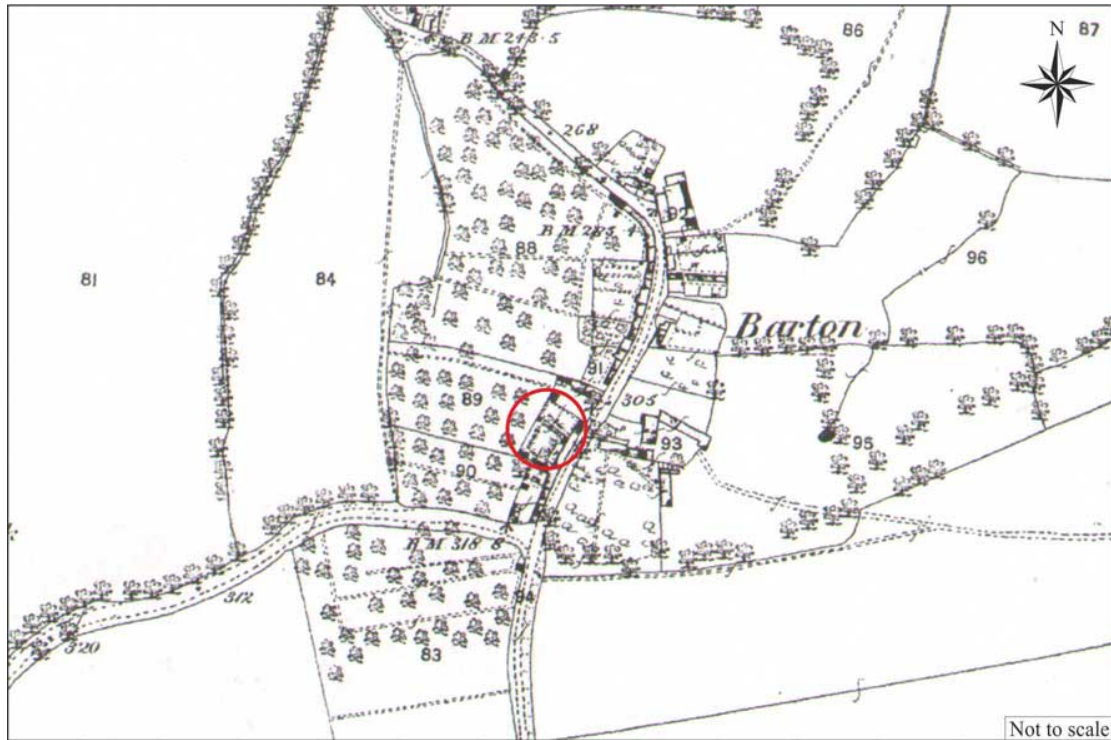


Figure 7 Ordnance Survey First Series 1: 2,500 of 1880



Figure 8 Ordnance Survey Second Series 1: 2,500 of 1899

The second series map of 1899 (Fig. 8) shows the same arrangement with buildings fronting onto the road in this area, there being a total of 18 on the west side of the road. There are further outbuildings behind this front range of buildings. The third series Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Fig. 9) shows very much the same arrangement of buildings.

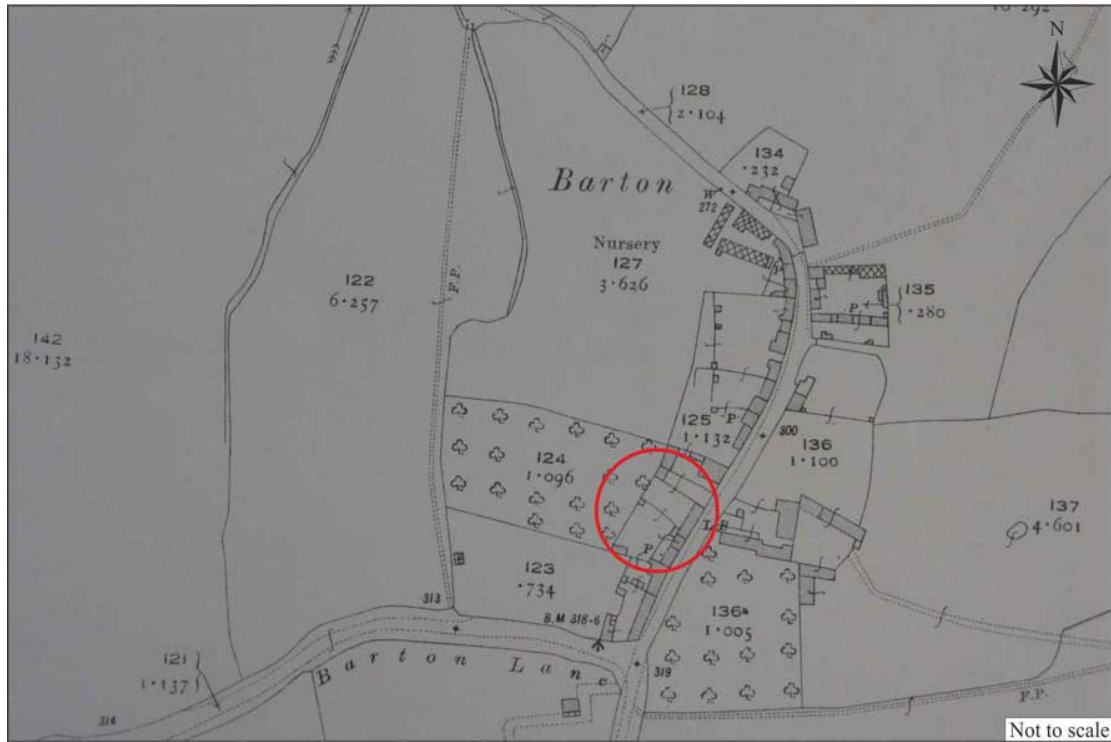


Figure 9 Ordnance Survey Third Series 1: 2,500 of 1921

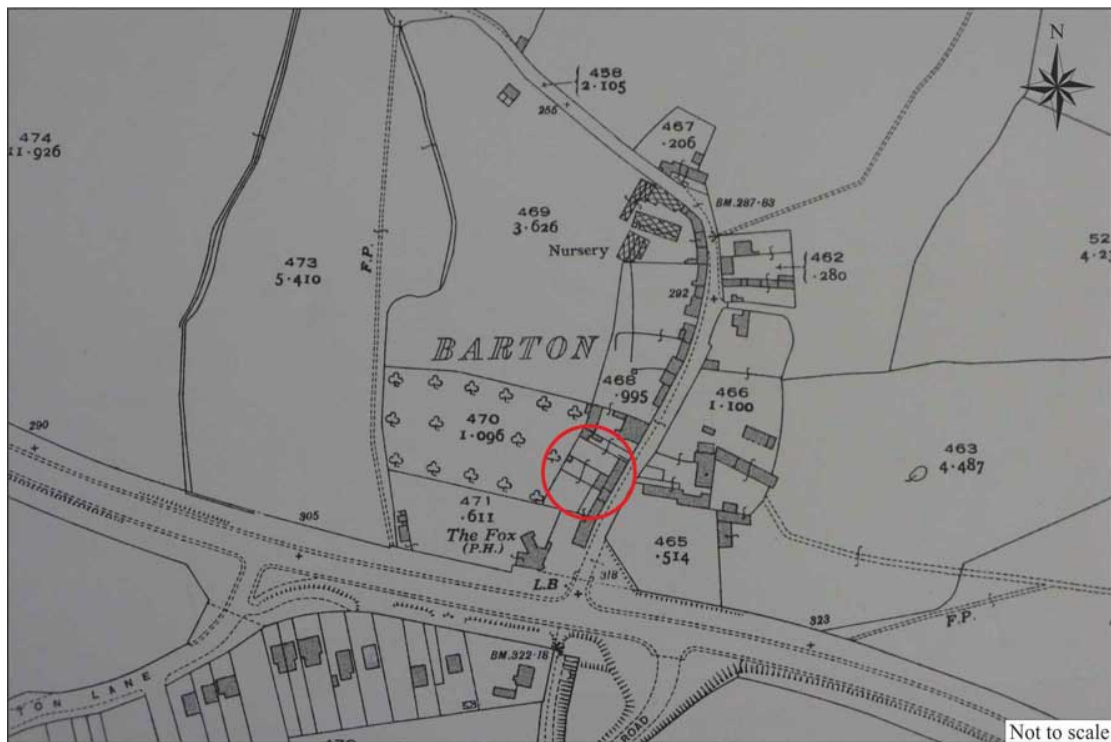


Figure 10 Ordnance Survey Fourth Series 1: 2,500 of 1937

The fourth series Ordnance Survey map at that scale of 1937 (Fig. 10) shows that the first development of the northern Oxford relief road has been inserted and that Barton Village Road now joins this new road. Some of the buildings fronting onto the old Barton Village Road have been demolished, while others remain. A public house called The Fox has been constructed at the junction of

the Barton Village Road and the later A40. This public house constructed at some date between 1921 and 1937 is later demolished for the A40 to be turned into a dual carriageway.

#### 4.4 Air Photographs and Site Visit

As this is an urban site which has been built up no aerial photographs were viewed, however, a site visit was made. To the south of 7 Barton Village Road the remains of a limestone and breeze block wall can be seen fronting onto the road. This wall in the Brief has been classed as part of the walls associated with Barton Manor. In the Brief from the City Archaeological Officer and the information obtained from the HER this wall is classed as part of the garden walls associated with Barton Manor and is thus designated as a grade II structure. From information obtained from maps (see above) and from visiting the site, it is apparent that this wall was never envisaged as a garden boundary wall for the manor. The maps show that from at least 1805 buildings fronted onto the Barton Village Road. The wall when examined appears to contain the remains of doors and windows which have been in-filled with breeze blocks and in some places further limestone (Plate 1). It would appear that this wall has been wrongly catalogued and listed, and what it originated as is the front wall of the buildings shown on the 1805 enclosure map. The limestone wall probably extends the length of two buildings as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1937. There is thus reason to believe that this wall has been incorrectly listed by English Heritage, if it is good enough to list in this present state, then it begs the question of why the standing buildings were not listed. Alternatively the wall should be de-listed as it is erroneously recorded.



Plate 1 Barton boundary wall with cottage doors and walls

Old photographs of the cottages survive (Plates 2-3), which show that the walls were part of two or three cottages, of a 1 ½ storey height with thatched

roofs and dormer windows. The photograph of the wall shows some of the surviving door jambs. The general style of the cottages from the exterior would perhaps indicate that the buildings were of limestone rubble of a 17<sup>th</sup> century date, while the third building in the group has a pointed arch of a general Tudor 15<sup>th</sup> century date. The windows are undressed and the building lacks the appearance of a 19<sup>th</sup> century neo-Gothic structure.

The area to the west of this wall, which covers the proposal site, is considerably overgrown. This means that any potential archaeology that survives in this area is not visible, for example the back walls of the original standing buildings or evidence of medieval huts or house platforms.



Plate 2 Old photograph of Barton Manor



Plate 3 Old postcard of Barton Manor

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site**

It is difficult to determine from the available information if any pre-medieval archaeology survives in the area. What can be determined is that a series of scattered Iron Age, Roman and early medieval finds and sites have been detected generally across the Barton area (running from the Barton Village to Stowford Bridge). The substantial Iron Age remains of a gateway on a substantial enclosure with ditches of hill-fort proportions lies to the east. Place-name evidence or map regression is not good enough to locate the boundaries of this enclosure, but it is apparent that names such as Toot Hill Butts may refer to it, indicating it was quite substantial.

The proposal site probably lies in the area of Barton medieval hamlet, and almost certainly had post-medieval archaeology on the site. This is most apparent with the surviving wall.

### **5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The impact of previous development on the archaeology of Barton has been severe, with the whole of medieval and post-medieval Barton being reduced to one old building at 7 Barton Village Road. On the site the remains of what are probably 17<sup>th</sup> century cottages have part of their walls remaining. Inside the garden survival of archaeological remains is unknown; some garden cultivation may have taken place, but damage to potential medieval and post-medieval archaeology could be as much as a spade depth, or two spades depth.

### **5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains**

It is reasonable to consider that archaeology survives on the site, this is apparent with the surviving garden wall, which formed the front of two cottages. This implies that the cottages were not systematically reduced, and possibly survive in plan form. It is inconceivable that the wall could be retained as part of the 'manor' walls as it was never this in the first place and the listed designation is erroneous. To provide access it is presumed that part of this wall will be removed and that internally any underlying archaeology that survives if not destroyed to a large extent will be compromised.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

Though Iron Age, Roman and early medieval archaeology has been detected in the search area and just beyond it, it is not possible to determine whether material of this date survives on the site. Material from these periods turns up randomly across the Barton area, and even though it is feasible that material of this date could be detected, the probability at present remains low.

From the medieval period Barton hamlet is known to have developed with its first references in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when it appears to be a settlement with

possibly 11 households. The row of tofts probably developed on the left hand side of the road with a series of crafts or small holdings spaced more widely along the east side of the Barton Village Road. From photographs and maps it is apparent that post-medieval tofts or cottages were built on the site and that the visible boundary wall is what survives of these cottages. The wall is not a boundary wall of the manor as its listing suggests.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **7.1 Books and Documents**

- Gelling, M 1953 *The Place-Names of Oxfordshire, part 1*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Gilbert, D 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Barton, Oxford, SP 5450 0830*, Unpublished John Moore Heritage Services Report
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Revised 2001
- JMHS 2002 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Bernwood First School, North Way, Barton, Oxford*, Unpublished John Moore Heritage Services Excavation Report
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- Morris, J 1978 *Domesday Book: Oxfordshire*, Chichester: Phillimore
- Pine, J 2004 Excavation of part of a 3<sup>rd</sup>-century Roman settlement and later Roman road at Stowford Road, Barton, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* 68, 263-77
- TVAS 2009 *Baynards Hill Primary School, Waynflete Road, Headington, Oxford*, Unpublished Thames Valley Archaeological Services Report
- VCH 1957 *A History of the County of Oxford, volume 5: Bullingdon Hundred*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

### **7.2 Historic Maps**

- OHC CP/103/M/1 1767 Jefferies' Map
- OHC CHXX/2 1797 Davis' Map
- OHC PAR126/16/H/2 1805 Headington Inclosure Map
- OHC P345/M/1 1824 Bryant's Map

OS First Series 1880 1: 2,500

OS Second Series 1899 1: 2,500

OS Third Series 1921 1: 2,500

OS Fourth Series 1937 1: 2,500

**7.3 GAZETTEER – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SITES**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Identifying Number</b>	<b>X coordinate</b>	<b>Y coordinate</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Neolithic	PRN 3627-MOX9954	454600	208130	A Neolithic polished axe was recovered from between Headington and Barton in 1865
2	Bronze Age	PRN 26073	456750	208150	Bayswater Brook: Bronze Age cremations
3	Iron Age	PRN 16972-MOX12794	455394	207798	Bernwood First School: Ditched enclosure with settlement, pit clusters, ritual pits and the remains of a substantial gateway
4	Roman	PRN EOX1708	455394	207799	Bernwood First School: Roman inhumation
5	Roman	PRN 3665	455710	207760	Bayards School: Line of main Alchester to Dorchester Roman road identified as running through Barton
6	Roman	UID 338176	455780	207800	Cremations of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and inhumations of the 3rd and 4th century AD from an area where Iron Age pottery has been recovered
7	Roman	UID 338185	455760	207210	Roman coins recovered
8	Roman	UID 338216	455000	207000	An urn of the 1st or 2nd centuries AD
9	Roman	UID 338380	454210	207700	Roman pottery
10	Roman	UID 1005375	454271	207770	Rookery: Roman kiln site
11	Roman	PRN 26072	455950	208280	Bayswater Road: Roman settlement
12	Undated	UID 1073539	454300	208600	Elsfield: Undated linear feature, probably prehistoric or Roman
13	Early Medieval	PRN 3802-MOX5430	455000	207800	Barton: early medieval inhumation with grubenhaus and pottery
14	Early Medieval	PRN 26212-MOX23627	454650	207650	Headington: early medieval royal palace is reputed to be located here
15	High Medieval	-	455100	207900	Barton: Documented location of a medieval hamlet in the 13th century
16	High Medieval	UID 1575891	454465	207635	Saint Andrew's, Headington: church of which the earliest features date to the 12th century
17	High Medieval	UID 338210	455200	208600	Wick: location of a deserted medieval settlement
18	High Medieval	UID 338211	456000	208200	Stowford: location of a deserted medieval settlement
19	High Medieval	PRN 16981-MOX12803	455220	208180	Barton First School: Ridge and furrow of a 13th century date, with some earlier 11th century activity
20	Medieval	PRN 26468-MOX23907	455510	207840	43 Burchester Avenue: Limited occupation evidence
21	Post-medieval	UID 338379	454279	207805	Rookery: House of a 16th or early 17th century date
22	Post-medieval	PRN 26889-MOX15312	455080	207825	Barton Manor: Grade II listed building of the 17th century with an 18th century front façade



23	Post-medieval	PRN 26890-MOX15313	455073	207837	7 Barton Village Road: The walls of Barton Manor, which are considered to be 17th century
24	Post-medieval	PRN 27187-MOX15099	454576	207375	1 and 2 North Place: Structures that date to the 17th century AD, a grade II listed building
25	Post-medieval	PRN 27111-MOX15359	454572	207693	1 and 2 Larkins Lane: Buildings 17th and 18th centuries in date, a grade II listed building
26	Post-medieval	PRN 26888-MOX15467	454582	207670	Mathers Farm: Wall dated to the 17th century, a grade II structure
27	Post-medieval	PRN 27194-MOX15552	454577	207450	69 Old High Street: 17th century structure with later 18th and 19th century alterations, a grade II listed building
28	Post-medieval	UID 338378	454420	207760	Stoke: A house incorporating 17th century remains
29	Post-medieval	UID 338218	455270	208560	Well or bath house attributed to the 17th century
30	Imperial	PRN 27112-MOX15209	454575	207707	3 Larkins Lane: An 18th century grade II listed building
31	Imperial	PRN 26887-MOX15311	454609	207619	Mathers Farm Barn: 18th century grade II listed building on Barton Lane
32	Imperial	PRN 27113-MOX15612	454583	207735	Grange: Walls and gate piers dated to the 18th century
33	Industrial	PRN 10225-MOX10044	455000	207700	Barton Village: Tollhouse on First Series OS maps
34	Industrial	PRN 27188-MOX15372	454673	207434	Bury Knowle, North Place: A 19th century building grade II listed
35	Industrial	UID 1500600	454481	207503	The Croft: A baptist chapel of 1835
36	Industrial	UID 1433980	455250	207306	Headington Union Workhouse of 1836-7
37	Industrial	UID 1195035	455460	206930	Headington Church of England school of 1864 by J Brooks